Saint Albertus Magnus was also known as Albert the Great, Sankt Albert der Große, Albert of Cologne, or Albert of Leningen. Dominican bishop and philosopher best known as a teacher of St. Thomas Aquinas and as a proponent of Aristotelianism at the University of Paris. He established the study of nature as a legitimate science within the Christian tradition. By papal decree in 1943, he was declared the patron saint of all who cultivate the natural sciences. He was the most prolific writer of his century and was the only scholar of his age to be called “the Great”; this title was used even before his death.

He was among the first and greatest of the natural scientists, gaining a reputation for expertise in biology, chemistry, physics, astronomy, geography, metaphysics, and mathematics. His life and writings emphasized the importance of experimentation and investigation.

Loyola’s annual St. Albert’s Day embodies Saint Albert’s spirit by celebrating research and the sharing of scientific knowledge with others.
ERα and Other NHRs Share Homologous Architecture

- NTD/Activating Function-1 (AF-1).
- DBD
- Hinge
- LBD/Activating Function-2 (AF-2).
  - 12 helical bundle.

(Glucocorticoid Receptor diagram with LBD and NTD labels)

Postel, S., et. al., 2023 NSMB
Accessory:
- Age-dependent recruitment of coregulatory proteins.

Regulatory:
- microRNA – regulation of estrogen target genes
Conclusions:

- Intraoperative electrical stimulation of the facial nerve is associated with lower FSP score at 1 month postoperative and improved early functional recovery.
- Earlier return in facial function is associated with reduced synkinesis in long-term recovery.
- The novel technique is less technically challenging, does not require ICU stay, and carries lower risk of complications.
- This study is limited by small uneven sample size and availability of remote patient data.
- The technique should be considered in patients refractory to medical therapy or for patients unlikely to regain function.
- Opportunity for future work includes larger sample size with multi-surgeon collaboration.
Predictors of Prenatal Care Utilization at a Large Academic Medical Center

Ludwig Mare, MD, MPH, Amanda Nguyen-Douglo, MD, Wendy Chang, MD, Junaid Mustafa, MD, Scott Estee, MD, PhD

University of Chicago, Pritzker School of Medicine

Objectives

- Identify barriers to prenatal care for women receiving care at academic medical centers
- Examine socioeconomic disparities in barriers to prenatal care
- Investigate patients' perceived barriers to PNC and associated outcomes

Methods

- This study examined nine specific health system barriers to PNC in a medically underserved area
- A mixed-methods design was used
- The study recruited women in the peripartum period over three months to complete a survey regarding their PNC experience
- A retrospective chart review was completed to collect data regarding PNC utilization, co-morbidities, and pregnancy outcomes
- These data were analyzed using a combination of descriptive statistics, Fischer analysis, chi-squared analyses, and two-way

Results

Table 1: PNC barriers by socio-economic factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socioeconomic Factor</th>
<th>PNC Utilization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions

- Women who had higher income were more likely to receive preventive care and had fewer socio-demographic factors that influenced PNC utilization
- Educated women were more likely to have PNC utilization and had fewer socio-demographic factors that influenced PNC utilization
- Employed women were more likely to have PNC utilization and had fewer socio-demographic factors that influenced PNC utilization
- Homeowners were more likely to have PNC utilization and had fewer socio-demographic factors that influenced PNC utilization

References

- Johnson et al. (2010). Socioeconomic disparities in maternal health care utilization. JAMA Internal Medicine
- Brown et al. (2012). Socioeconomic disparities in maternal health care utilization. JAMA Pediatrics
- Smith et al. (2013). Socioeconomic disparities in maternal health care utilization. JAMA Family Medicine


Discussion

- Limitations

- Retrospective, single-center study
- Comparative selection bias not reported

Conclusions

- Pros: PET scan to be highly accurate
- Cons: Cost-benefit analysis not reported